

COUNTING

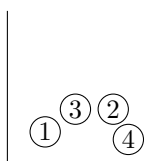
Counting is the process of finding out how many elements are in a finite set of objects. It began with the study of games of chance, where probability calculations—like finding the chance of winning—rely on counting outcomes. When all outcomes are equally likely, the probability of an event is simply the ratio of favorable outcomes to the total number of possible outcomes. That's why counting is a key skill in probability, but its uses go far beyond—it's essential in many areas of mathematics.

When we count on our fingers, we're handling small sets. This chapter will teach you how to count in sets that are way too big or complicated for finger-counting.

A BASIC COUNTING PRINCIPLES

Method Modeling a random draw from a bag

A bag problem represents a random draw of balls from a bag. The bag contains n balls, each numbered from 1 to n , which are indistinguishable by touch, making the draw random.



Bag with 4 balls

There are two key criteria to distinguish these draws:

- The **order** in which the balls are drawn. If order matters, it's a "draw with order"; if not, it's a "draw without order". For example, drawing balls 7, 33, and 24 is written as $(7, 33, 24)$ with order and $\{7, 33, 24\}$ without order. Note that $\{7, 33, 24\} = \{33, 24, 7\}$, but $(7, 33, 24) \neq (33, 24, 7)$.
- **Replacement**. If each ball is placed back in the bag before the next draw, it's a "draw with replacement"; if not, it's a "draw without replacement".

Ex: In a horse race with 10 horses, how many different ways can you bet on the top three finishers in exact order (triple forecast)? Model this as a draw from a bag.

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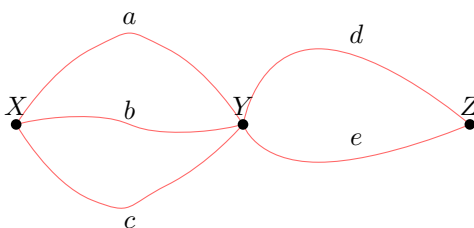
Answer: This becomes: "How many ways can you draw 3 balls from a bag of 10 balls numbered from 1 to n , with order and without replacement?"

For example, if the race results in horse number 3 finishing first, horse number 1 finishing second, and horse number 6 finishing third, this corresponds to drawing ball number 3 first, ball number 1 second, and ball number 6 third, written as $(3, 1, 6)$.

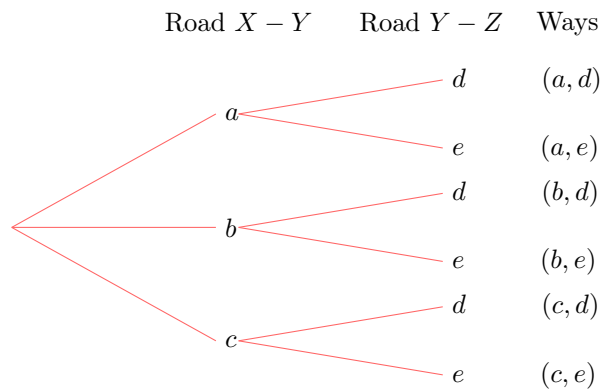
Proposition Product rule

If there are m different ways to do one thing, and for each of these, there are n different ways to do another thing independently, the **product rule** says there are $m \times n$ ways to do both things in sequence.

Ex: Three towns, X , Y , and Z , are connected by roads as shown. How many different ways can you travel from X to Z via Y ?



Answer: For each of the 3 roads from X to Y , there are 2 roads from Y to Z . By the product rule, there are $3 \times 2 = 6$ different ways to travel from X to Z via Y .



Proposition Addition rule

The **addition rule** says: if you have n ways to do one thing and m ways to do another thing, and you can't do both at the same time, then the total number of ways to do either one is $n + m$.

Ex: A person is going shopping at one store today, either in the north or south part of town. In the north, they can shop at a mall, a furniture store, or a jewelry store (3 options). In the south, they can shop at a clothing store or a shoe store (2 options).

How many different stores can they choose from?

Answer: By the addition rule, there are $3 + 2 = 5$ different stores to choose from.

B FACTORIALS

Definition Factorial

For any positive integer n , $n!$ (read as " n factorial") is the product of the first n positive integers:

$$n! = n \times (n - 1) \times \cdots \times 2 \times 1.$$

We also define $0! = 1$.

Ex: Calculate $4!$.

Answer: $4! = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$
 $= 24$

Definition Number of Arrangements

Let n and p be positive integers such that $n > p \geq 1$.

The **number of arrangements** of p elements chosen from n , is given by:

$$\frac{n!}{(n - p)!}$$

Proposition

$$n(n - 1)(n - 2) \cdots (n - p + 1) = \frac{n!}{(n - p)!}$$

Ex: Express $10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7$ in factorial form.

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned} 10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 &= \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6!}{6!} \\ &= \frac{10!}{6!} \end{aligned}$$

Definition Binomial Coefficient

For any integers $n > p \geq 0$, the **binomial coefficient** $\binom{n}{p}$ is defined as $\binom{n}{p} = \frac{n!}{p!(n-p)!}$.

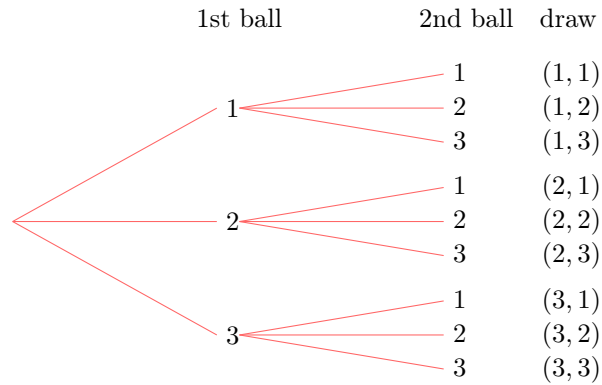
C ORDERED DRAWS WITH REPLACEMENT

Proposition Ordered Draws with Replacement

The number of different ways to draw p balls from a bag of n balls with replacement and with order is n^p .

Ex: How many different ways are there to draw 2 balls from a bag of 3 balls with replacement and with order?

Answer: The number of ways is $3^2 = 9$.



Tree diagram of drawing 2 balls with order and with replacement from a bag of 3 balls.

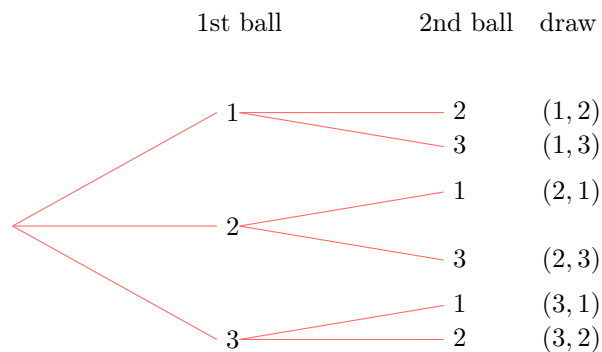
D ORDERED DRAWS WITHOUT REPLACEMENT

Proposition Ordered Draws without Replacement

The number of different ways to draw p balls from a bag of n balls without replacement and with order (where $p \leq n$) is the number of **arrangements**, $\frac{n!}{(n-p)!}$.

Ex: How many different ways are there to draw 2 balls from a bag of 3 balls without replacement and with order?

Answer: The number of ways is $\frac{3!}{(3-2)!} = 3 \times 2 = 6$.



Tree diagram of drawing 2 balls with order and without replacement from a bag of 3 balls.

Ex: In a horse race with 10 horses, how many different ways can you bet on the top three finishers in exact order (triple forecast)?

Answer: This corresponds to drawing 3 balls from a bag of 10 with order and without replacement. The number of ways is $\frac{10!}{(10-3)!} = 10 \times 9 \times 8 = 720$.

Corollary Permutations

The number of ways to arrange all n balls from a bag without replacement and with order is $n!$.

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The number of ways to arrange all n balls from a bag without replacement and with order is $n!$.

Ex: How many ways are there to seat 100 guests at 100 chairs for a wedding?

Answer: There are $100!$ ways, which is approximately 9.33×10^{157} —listing all possibilities would take forever!

E UNORDERED DRAWS WITHOUT REPLACEMENT

Proposition Unordered Draws without Replacement

The number of different ways to draw p balls from a bag of n balls without replacement and without order is the **binomial coefficient** $\binom{n}{p}$.

A combination is the selection of p items from a set of n items without regard to order.

Ex: How many different ways are there to choose 5 numbers for a Lotto draw from 49 numbers?

Answer: The number of ways is $\binom{49}{5} = 1,906,884$.

This table summarizes the formulas for counting draws from a bag under different conditions.

	with replacement	without replacement
with order	n^p	$\frac{n!}{(n-p)!}$ if $p < n$, $n!$ if $p = n$
without order		$\binom{n}{p} = \frac{n!}{p!(n-p)!}$

Drawing p balls from a bag of n balls